

RUSSIA WILL DO FULL DUTY IN WAR, KERENSKY REPEATS

Resents, Through Statement by Secretary, Criticisms of the British Press.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5.—David Soskice, Kerensky's Secretary, made the following statement regarding "the misinterpretation by some of the London press" of the recent interview of the Premier with the Associated Press:

"I have seen Mr. Kerensky with reference to the interview and shown him quotations from the English press. He was very much astonished at the manner in which his plain statements were received in London. Whoever read the whole interview can draw but one conclusion from it: Russia was doing, is doing and still will do her utmost in carrying on her share of the common cause against the enemy, having devoted all her might from the very first days of the war, when England only began her war preparations and America was still neutral.

"Russia, which always was much poorer economically than her mighty Allies, now naturally feels the pinch of war more than England and America, and therefore is justified in the contention that her Allies now should shoulder the heavier burden and should assist her unstintingly with war material and finances in the matter of her requirements.

"The Minister-President in this interview pointed out that not every one of the allied countries appreciates fairly the great part Russia has played and still is playing in the war and that some were inclined to attack her bitterly because of the great difficulties with which she is confronted now. She will continue to do her duty.

M. Soskice said the interpretations of the American press of his interview were pleasing to him. He recently recovered from a serious illness and in a few days is going to England on official business.

GERMANY A DEMOCRACY, SAYS CENTRIST LEADER

"Changed From Autocracy in Short Space of Five Days," Declares Erzberger.

BERLIN, Monday, Nov. 5.—Via London.—"While the troops of the Central Allies were forcing their way across the Tagliamento, Germany at home quietly crossed the political rainbow and in the space of five days changed from an autocracy into a democracy," declared Matthias Erzberger, leader of the Centrist Party in an interview to-day with the Associated Press correspondent.

"This has been the most momentous week since the founding of the empire," he said. "Its achievements represent a permanent political gain for the German people. In view of the July and October happenings the majority leaders were convinced of the hopelessness of permitting the old system to prevail. Through the Chief of the Civil Cabinet they imparted their convictions to the Crown, urging the imperative need of a co-ordinated, cohesive governmental policy in foreign and domestic issues and harmonious governmental collaboration with the Reichstag, during the war, at least."

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 5.—In an address on Sunday at Elbing, West Prussia, Philip Scheidemann, the German Socialist leader, said his party would support the new German Government if it kept its promises, including those for equal rights in Prussia, abolition of political censorship and concessions to labor.

GERMANY PLANNING PEACE CONFERENCE IN DECEMBER

Said to Have Chosen Bulow and Helfferich as Delegates for Berné Parley.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5.—Rumors that the Central Powers are preparing a proposal for a preliminary peace conference at Berné in December were circulated on the Bourse to-day.

According to the reports Germany will suggest that each belligerent send two delegates to the meeting. Germany's representatives, it was asserted, will be Prince von Bulow and Vice Chancellor Helfferich.

The rumor declared Chancellor Helfferich would formally announce the move in the Reichstag on Nov. 22.

TURKISH DESTROYER SUNK BY RUSSIAN SUBMARINE

Roumania Also Reports Burning of Steamer in Gulf of Inladi.

JASSY, Nov. 4.—Sinkings of a Turkish torpedo boat destroyer by a Russian submarine and the burning of a steamer in connection with Russian operations which destroyed the coastal enemy batteries at the Gulf of Inladi was reported in a Roumanian official statement to-day.

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF WAR RELIEVED OF HIS POWERS

General Direction of the Department Once More Taken Over by Kerensky.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5.—Gen. Verkhovsky, the Minister of War, has been granted an indefinite leave of absence by a Government order which relieves him of his office. Gen. Manikovsky has been appointed Acting War Minister temporarily, while the department will be under the general direction of Premier Kerensky.

Leon Trotsky, President of the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, has sent a request to the Petrograd garrison not to execute any military orders except those approved and signed by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Revolutionary Military Committee. Simultaneously the committee sent military commissioners to all the important points in and around Petrograd.

The afternoon papers interpret this action as an attempt by the Maximalists to seize political power. The papers believe that the Government has decided to combat vigorously any such attempt.

Gen. Verkhovsky, the Russian War Minister, has been a member of the Cabinet since Sept. 5. He has been a strong advocate of better discipline in the Russian army and has endeavored to introduce reforms. On Sept. 28 he told the Democratic Congress that a final victory over Germany was certain if discipline were restored in the Russian army.

In an address to the preliminary Parliament on Oct. 25, he urged reorganization of the army and the authorization of severe punishment for delinquents.

ALLIES WILL FORM BIG GENERAL STAFF TO CARRY ON WAR

America May Force Appointment of Practical Dictator to Force Co-operation.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Morning papers give prominence to despatches from Washington and Paris predicting the creation of an Allied General Staff to control military operations on all fronts.

The Daily Mail says this is one of the chief objects of the present visit of Premier Lloyd George and Premier Painleve to Italy.

Lloyd George held a long conference with Sir Douglas Haig, British field commander, and Gen. Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary forces, before leaving for Rome. It is believed the formation of the General Staff was discussed.

An Allied War Conference—the first at which America has been represented—will meet in Paris Nov. 15, and the question undoubtedly will be taken up.

Washington Hears America is to Demand a Dictator for the War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—There are persistent rumors here that the Administration will demand a permanent organization to co-ordinate and direct all war activities. It is said an American, with almost dictatorial powers, will head the commission. The success of the Central Powers in their joint General Staff, with von Ludendorff, "Hindenburg's brain," at its head, is pointed to as the necessity for such action.

France, Russia, Belgium, Britain, Italy and the other allied warring powers now operate their own armies on their own plans, without that perfect co-ordination that will be demanded by America through the medium of an Allied General Staff.

Such a staff would have the power to direct all military operations and carry on continuous offensives on varying fronts, so as to keep the Central Powers' armies constantly in action.

America thus far is the only power that is co-operating without reserve, and Gen. Pershing and Gen. Petain are working along perfectly co-ordinated lines.

RUSSIA PROMPTLY DENIES BOURTSSEFF PEACE RUMOR

War Minister Declares Emphatically There is No Truth in Effort to End War Separately.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5.—Vladimir Bourtsseff's recent statement that Gen. Verkhovsky, Minister of War, had proposed a separate peace with Germany, secret from the Allies, is officially denied to-day by the Minister.

The paper publishing the offending statement has been suppressed by the authorities.

American Women Preceded Our Soldiers In France and Won the Allies' Gratitude



MRS. W.K. VANDERBILT

MRS. NINA DUREYA

MRS. H.P. WHITNEY

MRS. VINCENT ASTOR

MRS. EDITH J. WHARTON

GERTRUDE ATHERTON

MRS. EDITH J. WHARTON

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Medals and Orders Have Been Showered on These Brave Americaines, Who Have Given Their Time, Money and Best Effort, Often Risking Their Lives, to Succor the Wounded and Homeless of France and Belgium—Americans at Home May Be Proud of Them.

By Marguerite Moores Marshall.

THE first American detachment to aid the Allies on their fighting front was a detachment of American women.

The three gold medals of the Department of Foreign Affairs, which the French Government has just conferred on three American women—Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. George Monroe and Mrs. Laurence V. Benet—but recall and emphasize the fact that hundreds and thousands of devoted American women are doing war service somewhere in France or Belgium. Many women prominent in American life volunteered this service even before the United States entered the war, giving of their time, money and personal labor in the Allied hospitals and the war ravaged districts on the western front. Daily more women are being added to the list of those who are engaged in the immortal feminine task of healing and comforting those who suffer.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, the first American woman to enter Verdun, was one of the first and most distinguished workers for war sufferers in France. She has been called "the guardian angel of the American Ambulance Field Service," to which she has given large sums of money. At the beginning of the war she turned her large house in Paris into a hospital for French wounded and herself remained in charge of it. She has taken active part in hospital work in France, serving as a nurse and making a tour of the country, the northern part of it. She is honorary president of the French Red Cross, a French society which cares for the wounded cleft which carries the wounded soldier after he leaves the hospital.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is now in charge of the ambulance service in France of the American Red Cross. She has received the gold medal of the French Foreign Office, bestowed for acts of great devotion.

Among the first women to receive the Legion d'Honneur was Mrs. Edith Wharton, America's most distinguished novelist. Mrs. Wharton founded the American Hostels for the wounded, to provide food and shelter for the wounded and to provide a place for the wounded to rest and recover. She has been decorated by the French Government with the Médaille d'Or des Etrangers.

This medal also has been presented to Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Cornelius Bues and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. George Monroe, who has just been decorated, is working at head of the Auxiliary Nurses under the Red Cross in France. A corps of prominent American women doing Red Cross work at the front are those who volunteered to serve in canteens at the front line, at various railway centers and in Paris. Among these women are Miss Katherine Lansing and Miss Emma Lansing, sisters of the Secretary of State, Mrs. Edith Tamm, Mrs. Frances M. Allen, Mrs. Mary Van Anden, Miss Irene M. Given Wilson, Mrs. Carlotta Thurner, Mrs. Annie van der Kerk, Mrs. Harcourt Walker, Mrs. Meredith Waterbury, Mrs. Eleanor T. Pratt, Mrs. Pearl Adelle Chase, Miss Cora Bell, Mrs. Knox, Miss Mary T. Lane, Miss Elizabeth D. Young, Miss Emily M. Bennett and Miss Edith Calverton.

Mrs. Joseph A. Blake, formerly Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, has done splendid work among her husband's patients. He was asked by the French Government to take charge of the finest and newest hospital in recognition of his work at Neuilly and Hôpital.

Other American women who have done notable work in France and Belgium include Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss of the American Embassy in Paris, who organized a hospital for the wounded, Mrs. Borden Turner, who organized a mobile hospital in Belgium; Mrs. Edward Tamm, who worked for the French Trench and war victims, and Mrs. Henry Morganthau.

At present the American Red Cross has 2,000 American nurses working behind the Allied battle front.

BUTCHERS' STRIKE NEARS END; 2,500 MORE WIN DEMAND

Only a Few Big Concerns Still Hold Out—Some May Lose Their Supply.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Attorney General Gregory declared to-day that no orders had been given to remove enemy aliens 100 miles from the coast line, where they could not occupy observation posts, but indicated that the Government was seriously considering what steps should be taken to see that they are in no position to gather information of value to the enemy.

"No such orders have been issued," said the Attorney General in a statement. "The situation is under careful consideration, but there is nothing to report for publication at this time."

The attention of the Secret Service arms of the Government has been directed for some time to the fact that German and German sympathizers near the coast with practically no restrictions on their activities, were in position to observe the Government's war activities to a great degree and might do much harm by communicating them.

With about half of the 5,000 butchers who quit their blocks in Manhattan and the Bronx back to work again to-day, and the union leaders announcing that a steady increase in the number of employers granting their demands for a minimum wage of \$12 a week, and recognition of the union, there was every prospect that the strike would be settled by night, with a substantial victory for the men.

Louis Oppenheim, Harry Buchsbaum and the Miller Company, who operate chains of meat markets, are about the last of the big concerns to refuse to sign the agreement. Conferences between the union leaders and representatives of these firms are to be held during the day with a view to adjusting the differences.

In case these companies adhere to their determination not to grant the union's demands, it was announced at union headquarters to-day, the slaughterhouse men will be ordered not to supply them.

ONE GERMAN DREAM OF EMPIRE AFTER WAR

Colonial Society With 250 Branches Seeks Great Territories in South America.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Correspondence of the Associated Press.—Germany and not to be hindered by "patriotic" circles in taking what she wants for the establishment of a colonial empire in America and elsewhere overseas, is the "program" of the German Colonial Society, as translated by the United African Society. The German society believes the treaty of peace should provide for an empire for Germany in South America.

The German Colonial Society has 250 branches in Germany and is headed by Dr. Solf, the German Colonial Secretary, the Duke of Mecklenburg and Bernhard Dernburg. Its "program" is a list of 100 colonies, most of them in German lands. It demands peace settlements must, above all, provide Germany with adequate territories capable of white colonization.

It is declared the available coastline and suitable station on the route to South America and the African lands, the Portuguese Canary Islands, the Portuguese islands in the bights of Benue and Cameroons, the West African British St. Helena and the British West Indies, protecting the route to Panama and South America.

It is noted that the demands outlined in this respect cover almost exclusively territories which have never been under German control, and which in order to meet this programme, must imply a sacrifice of sovereignty on a very large scale.

What explains the programme, the world's first of Germany and Austria, the possession of a great colonial empire, and it means that the German people are not to be satisfied with a small empire, but must have a great one.

U. S. PLANS CURB ON ENEMY ALIENS IN COAST CITIES

Order to Remove Them Inland Not Yet Issued, However, Says Gregory.

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PATRICK HAYES, WARDEN OF CITY'S PRISONS, DIES

Former Head of Kings County Penitentiary and Blackwell's Island Victim of Erysipelas.

Patrick Hayes, former warden of the Kings County Penitentiary and the City Prison on Blackwell's Island and since 1915 Supervising Warden of all city prisons, died to-day of erysipelas in his quarters in the Queens County Jail on Long Island City. He had been ill for some time.

Mr. Hayes was born in Ireland in 1841 and came to Brooklyn when a boy. He became interested in politics and held various minor political positions until 1890 when he was made warden of the Kings County Penitentiary. After the consolidation of this penitentiary with the other city prisons, he was placed in charge of the consolidated institutions on Blackwell's Island.

In 1915 the State Prison Board re-organized the institutions under Mr. Hayes' charge and a controversy which followed between the State Board and the Department of Correction resulted in the warden taking a leave of absence. At the conclusion of his leave the Commissioner of Correction created the post of Supervising Warden to which Mr. Hayes was appointed.

Mr. Hayes was a member of the Grand Jury and the Board of Prison Commissioners. He was a member of the Grand Jury and the Board of Prison Commissioners. He was a member of the Grand Jury and the Board of Prison Commissioners.

DIED WITH A PATRIOT'S PLEA

"To Think That a Murphy Would Ever Have to Be Drafted."

A large crowd attended the funeral to-day of Charles Murphy at St. Brendan's Catholic Church, Brooklyn. Young Murphy died of tuberculosis at the home of his mother, Mrs. William Murphy, No. 127 Homestead Avenue, Brooklyn, Friday night with a patriot's plea on his lips. He had tried to enlist and had been rejected because of his physical condition. Then he was drafted.

To his brother, Gilbert P. Murphy, who is in the navy, the young man, just before he breathed his last, said: "To think that a Murphy should ever have to be drafted to fight for his country."

Young Murphy was twenty-seven years old. He was for a long time connected with the construction of the Panama Canal, in which work he contracted his fatal illness. In addition to his mother and brother, he leaves three sisters, Misses Lillian, Grace and Vera Murphy, all of whom hold positions in the New York public schools.

Wants Rue Wilson in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The Seine Federation of the Radical Socialist Party to-day asked its representatives to propose naming a street in the capital after President Wilson.

CLUE IN HEADLESS MURDER IS GIVEN BY WOMAN'S TALK

Paterson Police Also Investigate Laundry Mark in Shirt Found on Torso.

Through an overheard conversation between a woman and a butcher, the police of Paterson, N. J., believe they have found a trail that may lead to the solution of one of the most gruesome murder mysteries the department has ever handled.

The torso of a man about thirty years old was found in a vacant lot at East Seventh Street and Sixth Avenue, Paterson. The head, which is still missing, was expertly severed, and the legs were cut off about five inches above the knee. The work was not done skilfully enough to suggest the hand of a surgeon.

This fact, coupled with the reported conversation in which a butcher figures, led the police quickly to the belief that the clue is promising.

The victim has not yet been identified. A silk shirt found with the torso bore the laundry mark "J. L. R." and already it has been learned that no such mark is known in any Paterson laundry. The investigation has been extended to other cities.

The hands were soft, well manicured and the fingers bore stains which suggest that the victim may have been a dyer. There are many dyers employed in the silk industry at Paterson.

Another clue is the fact that the victim probably was left-handed. This is indicated by the muscles of the left arm, which are heavier and better developed than those of the right.

The skin was soft and fair, but Dr. W. W. MacAlister, Passaic County Physician, believes the man's hair was dark. He believes, too, that in the disposition of the body, if not in the actual murder, at least two men must have taken part.

All last night, with the aid of lanterns, the police and detectives searched in vain for the missing head. To-day many boys, incited by a promised reward, are adding in the search through marshes, creeks and underbrush.

A piece of woman's underwear found later by the police added to the mystery. Detectives think it may have been used with the few articles of male clothing to wrap up the body. A copy of a New York newspaper of June 14, folded so as to show repeated reference to a quotation from the *Palms*, chapter Ix, verses 1 and 3, was the only other article found by searchers.

"Hear my cry, oh God, and attend unto my prayer, for Thou hast been a shelter to me and a strong tower from the enemy."

County Physician W. W. MacAlister and the police agreed that the man had been killed elsewhere and brought to the lot. The body was not stiff when found. Neighbors said they had heard voices and a dog barking about 11:30 o'clock on Sunday night. The police think the body was brought to the lot in a wagon.

Dr. MacAlister believes the man was killed not more than twenty-four hours before the body was found. From the fact that the only mark of violence found on the body was a deep cut on the right arm, which might have been received in warding off a blow, he thinks the death wound was inflicted on the head.

DIAZ ARMY TAKES CITIES.

Gen. Blanquet Captures Puebla and Jalapa, Is Reported.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 5.—According to word reaching here to-day, Gen. Aureliano Blanquet, leading a Velazquez army, has captured the important interior Mexican cities of Puebla and Jalapa.

Former Carranza army officers brought the report here.